



**THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.**  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.**  
BAPTIST SIDE THIRD STREET,  
BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON.

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**ALL TRANSMIT ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.**

WEDNESDAY, - DECEMBER 10, 1856.

The organ has got on its new dress, and the editor is determined to show that he can publish as many absurdities in the new type as he did in the old. He has nearly a column of rant and fustion about the President and his message, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He gravely informs his readers that the President and his policy have been condemned; that both were condemned at Cincinnati, and that the Kansas-Nebraska act has been repudiated, &c. It is true that the factions have condemned the President's policy; but they have not had the power to reverse it. Now it is sanctioned by the sober second thought of the people. The President elect is pledged to it, and a majority of the next Congress will be its uncompromising advocates. Considering these facts, the tirade of the Journal is worthy of nothing but derision. The condemnation of President Pierce, now, is like the admiration of Fillmore that was so universal a few short months ago in the columns of the organ.

We don't know that there is any method in the editor's madness; but if there were, we should suspect that he intended to cast a slur upon Fillmore, by making so much of the fact that Pierce was not re-nominated for President; for the country will recall how Fillmore was rejected at Baltimore in 1852; but we presume that the effusions of the editor are the mere outpourings of ill-nature.

The railing at the Kansas-Nebraska act is in the genuine style of the Black Republican cohorts. Greeley, or Webb, or Bennett could not do better. The editor thinks the President made a poor defense of the measure; so the whole Black Republican party think; so all the shirkers for nigger freedom think; but the rest of mankind have decided otherwise. The President states the case, as it has been presented to the country; and he gives the verdict as it has been rendered, and there is no power to change it. Our territorial policy is fixed by that great act, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and we don't believe it is in the power of factions to open the question again; a new trial will not be granted. Nothing could be more appropriate than the President's remarks on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. They are just in point. Common respect to the country required of the President a plain statement of the case, and a defense of his own conduct. He has but discharged his duty, and his account of his policy, and its defense, are unanswerable. There the message on this point will stand and factions may gnaw at it, but they cannot affect it. A piece with the ravings of the editor about the President, is his attack on Floyd, of Virginia, and Faulkner. They are both weak men, and according to his authority, the latter is not only weak, but he is a Fresseller. We shall be told next that Governor Wise is a Fresseller, and that the editor of the Charleston Mercury is an Abolitionist. The whole country recollects the speech of Faulkner, in which he declined to support Gen. Scott, because he was urged for the Presidency by the Free Soil wing of his party. He has heretofore been considered a fit man if not an ultra-Southern man. The charge of intellectual weakness against either of these distinguished men is not worth a reply.

Another prodigious effort of the editor to prove frauds in the late election by parading the votes of a number of counties, is ridiculous and contemptible. The most stupendous fraud that has ever been heard of, is the disfranchisement of nine counties in this State by the Frankfort clique, and the refusal to allow the electors to see and examine the excuse for such an extraordinary proceeding. Other abominable frauds in the interpretation of the law as to the right of naturalized citizens were perpetrated in various places in this State. In this city a part of the vote was conquered by a system of terror that had prevailed here for a year or two. This every body knows. The fair majority of the legal vote in this State for Buchanan is over ten thousand, if it were all polled and all counted, as it ought to have been; and if the vote could be retaken it would be nearer twenty thousand than ten.

But, perhaps, the editor must be excused, as he is now out of capital. Before the October elections Fillmore was going to carry all the States. Although those elections showed the Democrats successful, and Fillmore invisible, it was maintained that his propects were enhanced; and that the contest was changed to a race between Fillmore and Buchanan. The result in November dispelled this delusion; but it was still uncertain if Buchanan would get the electoral vote for President. The free-sellers were going to cast their votes for some one else. This stupid conjecture has passed away, and what remains? What next? If the conductor of the organ has nothing rational to say, he must say something irrational; and experience has shown him that nothing is too absurd for the credulity of his readers. We believe we shall dismiss him until he comes to his senses.

We give below the following account of the work on the Louisville and Nashville road during the month of November. Nothing will be more acceptable to our readers than such information. We are gratified to see the prospects of the speedy success of this great enterprise:

To the Editors of the Louisville Democrat:

A paragraph reading in one or two of the city papers induces the belief that inquiries are often made to what is doing on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and that you are anxious to have the latest information in the following report of the Engineer for the month of November:

Louisville, Dec. 5th, 1856.

To John L. Helm, President: I herewith submit my report on the main line and Leeland branch:

LELAND BRANCH: From the Junction to New Haven, \$4,145.25 From New Haven to Leeland, \$1,773.15 Total on branch, \$5,918.35

ON MAIN STEM: \$35,345.45

Total for the month, \$39,842.60

Force of men and horses employed on the day of time was taken:

First Division, \$1,722.37

Second division, including Mail, \$1,722.37

Third division, \$1,722.37

Fourth division in Warren & Simpson counties, \$1,722.37

Fifth division in Tennessee, \$1,722.37

Total on main stem, \$8,545.45

Total for the month, \$39,842.60

Force of men and horses employed on the day of time was taken:

MEN. HORSES.

Leeland branch, 75 15

Second division, 414 220

Third division, 124 79

Fourth division, 124 79

Total, 1,477 323

GEORGE MCLORIN.

In addition to the above, I think it can be given

as follows, that on the 1st of November the main stem and Leeland branch:

LELAND BRANCH: \$1,722.37

Second division, \$1,722.37

Third division, \$1,722.37

Fourth division, \$1,722.37

Total, 5,918.35

ON MAIN STEM: \$35,345.45

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The Republican party of Indiana hold a State Convention on the 7th of January next, and the editors of that party gather themselves together on the 6th. The Filibusters are not invited, and it is not certain that they will be admitted to a seat in either gathering.

THE New York Herald says of the Woman's Rights movement: "The plain fact of the matter is, that all this nonsense about down trodden women is gotten up by a few hundred persons, supposed to be females, but whose sex is not accurately defined by exterior developments."

(From the New York Daily Times.)

**Report of the Secretary of War.**

The Report of the Secretary of War is voluminous, and contains a great deal of information.

The authorized strength of the Army is 13,834, the number on the 1st of July was 13,562.

The number of enlistments during the twelve months, ending Sept. 30, was 4,440; the number of persons offering to enlist, but who were rejected for minority or unfitness, was 6,694.

The number of volunteers during the last legal year, by state, discharged and re-enlisted, was 6,096, of which 3,224 were dead.

The movements of troops for the last year are related briefly.

The Indian difficulties on the Western plains have been successfully terminated, except with regard to the Sioux, who have been in a state of rebellion during the last year, there has been a considerable decrease of Indian disturbances.

It suggests the propriety of removing the fragmentary tribes of Indians in Texas to reservation in the United States lands north of Red River, which would greatly reduce the expenditure for keeping them in subjection by rendering the maintenance of so many military posts unnecessary.

The Indian war on the Pacific is ended. The possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Companies are held by persons who are not averse to us, but the Indians for evil is done to them by the Indians.

The Report suggests the extinguishment of these rights.

The expense and embarrassment to the service resulting from the present policy of locating military posts in advance of settlement, and along unimportant routes across the country, is great.

The cost of supplies required for transportation, and the condition of things which led to the adoption of this policy originally, has entirely changed.

It began when the settlers were rapidly pushing their way to the fertile regions of the Valley of the Mississippi.

The reports of recruitment submitted by the War Department during the last few years, show that with few exceptions the country lying between the hundred meridian of longitude and the coast range of mountains overlooking the Pacific, is not susceptible of cultivation with the means of agriculture now existing.

The limit, therefore, has been reached beyond which civilization has ceased to flow in the train of advancing military posts.

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The reports of recruitment submitted by the War

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WEDNESDAY, - DECEMBER 16, 1856.

## Dealers in Medicine.

Hartley's Sarsaparilla commands the largest sale, and is the best preparation before the public. When purchasing look to be sure and take no other, save it is Hartley's.

## Book Notice.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE-TIME, or, Men and Things. We have seen it in a number of familiar letters to a friend. Historical, Biographical, Anecdotal, and Descriptive. By S. G. GOODRICH. - Vol. I. - Boston: H. O. MULIER, New York and London: 1854.

We have not had time to read this book, but in looking over it, we find it contains a vast amount of both instructive and amusing information suited to all ages and classes.

The author, the well known Peter Parley, is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which over seven millions have been sold. He was a private soldier in the war with England in 1812-14. It will be found a gallery of Pen and Ink Portraits, of over two hundred celebrated persons it is well gotten up with good paper, with large type, and contains about twenty-five illustrations. It will make a most acceptable Christmas present for those fond of seeking information. It is for sale by Maxwell & Co. in this city.

THEATRE.—A full house last night, and a greatly delighted audience. A second enjoyment of Miss Stanley's entertainment gives us a better opinion than we had yesterday. Many of her impersonations are full of beauty, others of pathos, and others again of lively and rattling spirit. To mention one worth of mention, would be to call over almost the entire programme; perhaps the best are the third, fourth, and fifth acts, with the musical illustrations. The scenes were perfectly delighted, and convinced that Miss Stanley is a woman of very superior intelligence, and is mistress of a very superior education, not only literary, but musical. She possesses rare gifts as an actress, and in general comedy or melodrama, would create a "furor."

Mrs. Waldegrave's dance was very beautifully executed, and as usual adored. The after-piece "Mischief Making," is a capital little thing, and was well performed by the principal characters. Mrs. Bernard and Wood Benson never did better, and kept the audience in a continual good humor. Miss C. Waldegrave's Theris was very respectable. To-night Miss Stanley will repeat her entertainment. Miss Emily will dance La Sylphide, and we shall have another "furor." Secure your seats in time.

EXAMINATION OF PRESTON.—The examination of Wm. C. Preston, which has been continued for several days in the Police Court, was partially heard yesterday. Preston is charged with a complicity in the death of Richart, at Portland, on the 6th of November last, for which offense Coker is at present under bonds to answer. The testimony elicited thus far leaves the inference that Preston had an important connection with the difficulty which led to Richart's death. The evidence for the defense, however, has not been heard in full, and we are of course not aware of the force of a palliating weight. The examination will be closed this morning, when Judge Johnson will render a decision.

THE FAIR.—The ladies' fair, at Old-Follows' Hall, goes in point of attraction mighty. The early evening is spent most pleasantly in conversation and promenades, and the pleasure of the night close with a most delightful hop, in a separate apartment. Without making an invincible distinction, we must express our admiration of the part taken by our gallant friends of the Hope Company, who have confided their interests somewhat to the agreeable Miss Maggie Doyle and the charming little Miss Ads. Howe.

To-night will be an extraordinary occasion, and no one should fail to attend who has a taste for pleasure or a heart to bestow a charity.

MOZART HALL.—Mr. Donald McLeod's lecture on Queen of Scots, was an eloquent and manly defense against the slanders sustained by that most angelic lady. He was poetical, satirical, and bitterly ironical. His audience listened with rapt attention, save when they interrupted him with enthusiastic applause. Mr. McLeod the esteemed author of "Blood Stone," and a gentleman of the highest historical and literary attainments. The public would be under a debt of gratitude were he to remain here and give a series of his eloquent lectures.

IN POLICE COURT.—Alexander Hausef, the notorious negro slave, and a slave of Mr. Hammond, was before the Police Court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct and stealing some clothing belonging to Mr. Henry J. Lyons and Mr. Simpson. Hausef figured out of the charge in some way, and the slave was sentenced to receive twenty lashes.

DRAZDIDI ACCIDENT.—A party of lads in Bridgewater, Penn., who had dug a cave in the side of a hill, whilst they were in the habit of resorting, were on Tuesday last, buried in the earth by the roof of the cave falling in, having been saturated by the recent rains. Two of the lads were taken out dead, and the remainder were seriously injured.

The New York Times Company have made a handsome speculation out of the Brick Charcoal property on Nassau street. They bought about a year since, for two hundred thousand dollars, and the Government has now decided to purchase it of them for a Post Office site, for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It is stated by a Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, that the cashier of one of the branches of the Bank of France has disappeared with \$40,000 or \$50,000 francs, say \$100,000. His family offered to make up the deficiency, but the Bank refused, as he possessed a fortune of his own.

There have been twenty-six sea-going vessels reported to have been totally lost during the past month of November, involving a total loss of \$1,375,000. Value of vessels, \$427,000; cargo, \$945,000. But one life was reported lost—a sea-man.

FREMONT AND TOOMES—RUMORED DUEL.—A New York correspondent of the Albany Argus says that Colonel Fremont, to a duel. Mr. Toomes had made reflection on his birth, and questioned his legitimacy.

It is stated that there are now twenty Indians treated before the Senate, involving the cession of \$122,000,000 of acre of land for a consideration of about \$11,000,000. The Indians within our limits are estimated at about 300,000 souls.

It was among the loveliest customs of the ancient Greeks to sacrifice to the gods in twilight, for, as they strove to give the softest interpretation to death, so they imagined that Aurora, who loved the young, had stolen them to her embrace.

We regret to learn that Mr. Resch, a highly talented contributor to the editorial columns of the Louisville American, is very seriously ill, and that there is little hope of his recovery.

MARRIED.—In Springfield, Ill., on the 27th November, by the Rev. E. V. Dodge, JOHN MCGINNIS, Esq., and LYDIA, daughter of JOHN A. MATTHEWS, Governor of Illinois.

THE Fete Whetstone was rescued from her perils situation, at the head of the Falls yesterday, and is now lying at the Portland wharf. She departs to-day.

TAX.—Persons owning property in Jeffersonville, Ulster, or any part of Clarke county, will find the County Treasurer in Jeffersonville, to-day and to-morrow.

GONE TO WASHINGTON.—Dr. Murphy, the indefatigable agent of the Post Office Department, leaves this day for Washington to-day.

Some persons are engaged in gathering tea, which is known between three and four inches thick.

HOOT.—We have no change to report in hogs, and expect to see \$25 from the books.

## Fact and Fancy.

Our commercial men, and those who are in the habit of dealing in money and stocks, are familiar with the name of Jacob Little, of New York,

ON THE WALL-STREET BEARS, And long recognized as a gentleman of unlimited resources. Well, Jacob has made a little failure, which was announced by telegraph, and the particulars of which we have by the paper. Strange to say, Jacob's failure is not accounted for by a pressure in the money market, but by a reverse of ease and laxity in the channels of trade. He attributes his embarrassments to the recent favorable European news to the influx of gold from Australia and California; to the highly favorable condition of the United States treasury; and to the great prosperity of this country, and to the world—all of which combined to embars the calculations of this hitherto financial King of Wall-street. But the Mirror says that Mr. Little is the Napoleon of Financiers; and, with the agility of a cat, always falls on his feet, and makes, in military phrase, "a smart recover." The entire street is friendly to him; and the members of the Board (half of whom have made their fortune through his aid and operations), will make a speedy compromise, and Jacob will be himself again. While we have rumors and realizations of rumors of failures in our own local trade to the valuing small sums of one, two, and three hundred thousand dollars, we have the most plausible accounts of the magnitude of Jacob's failure which runs up into millions. His assets, however, are said to be equally sublime. Other suspensions, of course, will follow this of Little's—as Jacob was a "brick," and stood at the head of the row—but Wall-street brokers have a recuperative spirit unknown in other latitudes, and a turn in the tide will doubtless soon float our hero upon the sea of speculation. In this same connection the attention has been called to an

EXTRAORDINARY MATTER-O'-MONEY DECISION, Which we find recently delivered by a writer in "my grandmother's review, the British." It seems to be put down as upon the other side of the water, and as the English have ever stood Alma Mater to us in a legal way, the decision may be carried into the common practice here. Who knows but we may be more or less afflited by it? The writer expresses the opinion that, in a legal point of view, the estate, real and personal, of a lady friend immediately in the right of her future husband, and the as the English have ever stood Alma Mater to us in a legal way, the decision may be carried into the common practice here. Who knows but we may be more or less afflited by it? 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